AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

BOWERY THEATRE Bowery Afternoon ROSING MEASON'S JUMP JUNE LIFE'S HELM AND HOPE'S ASCHOOL Evening LAST DAYS OF FOMPEH-PERATE OF THE BLESS-THE MUSINY.

BROWDWAY THEATRE, Broadway-IRELAND AS IT IS

NIBLO'S, Broadway-FOUR LOVERS-TIGHT ROPS-H NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Morning-Golden Farmer-A. S. S. The Spittfile. Afternoon-El. Hydre-Charles II. Evening-Brish Boronimg-Seven Escapes of Adelaide of Dresden.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Moroing-Inish Dragoons-Limenick Boy, Afternoon two performances-Szar-striess or Paris. Evening two performances-American Farnass.

MADISON AVENUE. -Afternoon and Evening-FRAM CONT'S COLORAL HIPPODROMS.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Etmopia.

WGOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE-BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE. GEORAMA. 586 Broadway-Banvard's PANORAMA OF

New York, Sunday, July 3, 1853.

We elsewhere publish all the additional information that we have thus far been able to procure rela tive to the extent of the disastrons storm last Friday evening. The evidence given before the Coroner's ury in the case of the three men who were killed by the falling of the new building in Forty-third street shows that the structure was considered very substantial, it having been built by what is technically known as day's work. The roof was carried by the wind over the top of another house, and fell at a distance of between two and three hundred feet. A large number of tenements were unroofed, and a vast amount of property destroyed in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, but fortunately no lives were lost, although many persons were severely injured. The most singular circumstance connected with this storm is the fact that in many places scarcely any rain and no hall fell, while in other localities, only a few miles distant, the water and ice came down in such torrents as to demolish houses uproot trees, thresh out the grain in the fields, and scatter the straw and every other light article in all directions. Even in some parts of our own city the storm was not by any means as severe as others that occurred a few days before. In the centre of Philadelphia it was barely felt; but in certain portions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey the destruction of all kinds of property, including houses, barns, grain and fruit, was unprecedented. Although we have in this section of the country been amply blessed with an abundance of rain of late, the Southern and Western States are greatly suffering from drought. The Georgia papers declare that the corn crop in some parts of that State has been entirely destroyed by the dry weather, no rain having fallen for three months. The young cotton is also reported to have been much

Read the interesting letters and newspaper extracts which we to-day publish from Albany, relative to the exciting flare-up among the politicians in the Assembly on Thursday and Friday. The developements are rich, racy and rare. By the bye, we observe that the supposed organ at Washington has been reading the chief barnburner organs in this city and Buffalo out of the democratic party.

The New Hampshire Legislature adjourned yes terday. During the session a very stringent law was passed for the prevention of railroad accidents and the management of trains. All the propositions concerning the sale of liquor, together with several bank projects, were postponed. Those who wish to keep mselves thoroughly posted up with regard to New Hampshire politics will do well to peruse the letter

from our Concord correspondent. A despatch from Washington announces the arrival there of Gen Almonte the new Minister from Mexico. Probably we shall now soon be able to ascer tain something of a definite character concerning the intertions of the two republics with regard to the Mesillia Valley boundary dispute. Much difficulty is said to have been encountered in endeavoring to classify the clerks in the General Post Office so as to make them stay classified.

Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, has appointed fifteen commissioners to represent that State at the Great Exhibition in this city.

Only fifteen thousand bales of cotton were sold at New Orleans during the week ending on Friday last, at which time the stock on hand was seventy thousand bales, and the market was firm. The increased receipts at all the Southern ports over those of last year, at this date, amount to two hundred and nine thousand bales.

The St. John, N. E., papers aver that the attempt to enforce the Maine Liquor law in that province has proved a failure. Some friends of the measure having instituted prosecutions at Richmond, their opponents, by way of retaliation, procured a quant ty of gurp wder, and blew the Temperance Hall to atoms. Some uneasiness has been produced at St. John in consequence of the reported arming of the Yankee fishermen. The mackerel fishing at the Magdalen Islands so far is declared to have been an ntter failure.

Recent advices from Bahia, Brazil, state that the yellow fever was raging to a frightful extent, both on shore and among the shipping in the harbor. The mortality on board the English vessels was so great that several of them were left almost destitute of of-

ficers and men. The little spirt of war between Guatemala and Honduras is reported to be at an end. The inhabi tants of those States have perhaps come to the wise conclusion that the diseases natural to their warm climate will sufficiently thin out the population, thereby rendering it unnecessary for them to resort to gunpowder and hot lead. All was quiet at Trux

illo on the 12th ult. The news which we to-day publish from Mexico being to the 18th ult. from the capital, is in many respects very interesting. The general condition of that unfortunate country continued to be most deplorable, as will be seen by the accounts of the revolutionary spirit evinced by the people in Chiapas and elsewhere, the ravages of roving bands of hostile Indians in Coabuila, the ruthless acts of hordes of robbers upon haciendas, travellers, &c. Another curious illustration of the dissatisfaction which prevails is the announcement of the great rejoicing at the death of Senor Alaman, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his natal city of Guerrers. In the midst of this universal turmoil Santa Anna appeared to be very cozily enjoying himself; continued to issue extraordinary decrees, although without funds to pay soldiers for enforcing them, and was preparing to take up his residence at the palace of the Archbishop in Tacubaya. One peculiar feature in this intelligence is worthy of special observation, and that is that Santa Anna's newspaper organ, called the Orden, proposes that Senor Fulquez, the newly ap pointed minister to New Granada, shall be instructed to invite all the Spanish American States to hold a grand international convention, with the view of devising means to effectually check and destroy the " terrible, perfidious and ruinous policy- the avara-

who "threaten to absorb the sovereignty of the continent and destroy the Hispano-American race.'
It is very doubtful whether any one of the South American States, more particularly New Granada, designated. The better informed classes of that portion of the continent, as well as a majority of the inhabitants of even Mexico itself, are anxious for the coming of the day when they shall be embraced within the folds of this glorious Union. The force of circumstances is impelling us onward,-no human power can check our progress till "the whole bound-less continent is ours." It is manifest destiny.

Professor Chapman died in Philadelphia on the 1st inst., at the venerable age of seventy-four years. He was connected with the Pennsylvania University upwards of forty years.

A shocking accident occurred in Richmond, Vt., on the 1st inst. The neck of a Mr. Mason came in contact with a circular saw which instantly severed his head from his bedy.

Two employes on the Central Railroad were se riously injured by a collision between a passenger and gravel train, near Zanesville, Ohio, last Friday. The latter train was out of time.

A serious fracas occurred in a German beer saloon in Pittsburg last Friday. The landlord, named Lusler, was mortally stabbed, and two of his barkeepers were seriously wounded.

James Reed, a sailor belonging to the schooner A. G. Parker, of this port, fell overboard, at Norfolk, on Thursday last, and was drowned.

Among much other interesting intelligence published in this sheet, the reader will find a full account of the Torch-light Reception given to the Baltimore Firemen last evening; Paris, Quebec and Fort Myers Correspondence; The HERALD Commissioner's Report; Explanatory Letter from a Shaker; Investigation in the United States Commis sioner's Court, relative to a white boy claimed under the Fugitive Shave act; Commercial, Religious, Political and Miscellaneous News, &c.

The Test Question in Our State Assembly-A Bombshell Among the Free Soilers-Terrible Ducking and Dodging.

The readers of the HEBALD were no doubt highly amused and gratified in the perusal of the Assembly proceedings, which we published yesterday, upon Mr. D. B. Taylor's resolutions reaffirming the inaugural address of General Pierce, and especially the Fugitive Slave law. The accompanying explanation which we gave from the Albany Argus we deemed somewhat essential, however, to an inside view of the question; and, as the genuine key to the ducking and dodging of the free sollers, there could be no difficulty in understanding "the noise and confusion" which for a time prevailed.

Nevertheless, to give a fair hearing to all sides of the controversy we transfer to our columns this morning the interpretation, respectively, of the Albany Evening Alla, late cantral organ of the Buffalo platform, and still the oracle of the democratic free soilers and soft shells, and of the Evening Journal, the inflexible champion of Sewardism and his "higher law." It will be observed that neither of these journals confront the direct issue face to face. They fight round it; they evade it; they never have been, and we presume they never can be. made to toe the mark upon this Fugitive Slave

The first resolution of the series, generally endorsing the inangural, appears to have met with the hearty concurrence of the democratic free soilers; the second resolution, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, as laid down by the President seems to have received the same cordial response of both factions of the "reorganized democracy;" but the cream of the pot, the direct, honest, unequivocal, straight-forward declaration, at the tail of the third resolution, to wit:- that the State of New York pledges her faith to the Union, that every law adopted by the constituted authorities of the United States, including the Fugitive Slave law. shall be faithfully enforced within the limits of the State" was too much for the conscientions scruples of the barnburners. Hence the melancholy spectacle which was presented of twenty-eight democrats taking the Kentucky shoot upon the main question. Yet from all that we can learn, Messrs. Beckwith, Bouton, Burroughs, Bushnell, Champlin, Finch, Gale, B. T. Gilmore, D. Gilmore, A. C. Hall, B. Hall, Hibbard Ingalls. Kearney, Lawrence Loomis, Martin, Miller, L. Osgood, Patterson, J. Rose, B. Smith, Spaffard, the Speaker, Streeter. Ten Eyck, Temple and Van Alstyne, are as enthusiastic, in a general way, in support of the inaugural and the administration, as the Evening Atlas, the Evening Post, and the rank and file of the free soilers and soft shells.

But what baldfaced political hypocrisy is here. Ordinarily, one would conclude that to a man who could glorify the inaugural in the lump there could be no difficulty in digesting it in detail: but these conscientions disciples of the Buffalo platform find an impassable chasm between declaring that a certain law should be respected and the flat-footed declaration that they themselves will respect it. Brought to this pinch, they are missing when called for; they are not prepared to face the music; they wriggle and twist, they jump up, they chaffer, they dodge-they are gone. They have sworn to support the constitution, they admit that this Fugitive Slave law is a constitutional act. yet when called upon to sustain it they cut

If such conduct is to be considered as the true interpretation of the Baltimore platform and the policy of the administration we shall soon have a favorable opening for the reorganization of the whig party. The democracy cannot stand upon this sandy foundation. If they are a party of principles they must abide by them; and the man who cannot endorse them should be turned adrift. It was free soilism that destroyed the late national whig organization; the American people could not countenance a party wearing two or three faces upon the slavery question to suit different latitudes. And the administration cannot safely venture upon the same delusive and rulnous policy. If free sollers are to be retained in the democratic ranks by conceding them a conscientious reservation in favor of "the higher law," the prestige of the party, and the brilliant prospects of the administration, are extinguished. If a man can swear by the Baltimore resolutions, the inaugural, and the administration, and yet "execrate and spit upon" the Fugitive Slave law, and still be considered a member of the democratic church in good standing, then indeed has the 'glory departed from I rael, and the sceptre departed from the

house of Saul." We shall have in due time a definite solution of this question. The movement commenced by Mr. Burke in New Hampshire is progressing Read the letter of our Concord correspondens which, in this connection, we publish this morning, and mark how cautious the democrats of he Granite Hills are against committing themselves to the common level of equality with the seditions faction of Martin Van Burer & Co., of 1848. They are devoted to General cons and nsurping views" of the Angle-Americans | Pierce, these men of New Hampshire; they are

ciples which have distinguished his political life and which have carried him into power; but they are not yet quite ready to take the Buffalo backsliders into full communion upon their own terms. They seem rather inclined to insist that these repenting sinners must return to the party upon the terms which the party itself has laid down. And this is the only true policy for the success of the administration and the unity and indivisibility of the great national democratic party.

But it the Taylor resolutions are not adroitly evaded by our State Senate we anticipate a still more interesting scene in that body than the late terrible fluttering among the lame ducks and pigeons of the House. We shall expect Mr. Gooley, on the first convenient occasion, to try the test of the Fugitive Slave law among his senatorial brethren of the soft shell persuasion. It may do them good. At all events it will be a service to the public towards defining the present position of the "reorganized democracy." We are destined ere long to have another reagitation and panic upon the slavery question, of a more formidable shape and proportions than any previous sectional warfare upon that exciting subject. The democratic party will be called upon to meet the issue. Let us, therefore, know the ground upon which they stand. Do they require an honest and explicit adhesion to the compromise measures, or do they allow a margin of license to the sickly disciples of 'the higher law?" The question is only half determined for New York. Let the Senate speak.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SUITS .- We observe that some of the whig papers praise the conduct of the late collector of the customs at this port, Mr. Maxwell, in retaining a large sum of government money in his possession, and locking it up in his private safe, on the plea that it was due to him and some other custom house officers for seizures, and that it would be retained until a suit at law decided whether they were entitled to the money or not. Since then a suit has been commenced against Mr. Maxwell by the parties claiming the money for seizures conjointly with him, for the purpose of enjoining, the money in his possession. This suit, it is said is made up between the parties, with a view of shielding Mr. Maxwell from a government prosecution under the provisions of the sub-treasury law.

We are afraid the gentlemen will find they have made a mistake. In the first place, the money retained by Mr. Maxwell-\$16.846 95is not tae money obtained from the seizures claimed. The claims run back and extend over a period of four years, since 1849. All the money from seizures was deposited from time to time with the Assistant Treasurer, as provided for by law. Just previous, however, to Mr. Maxwell's retiring from office, he retained the money in his hands collected during the last quarter, and, assuming it to belong to himself and his brother officers, locked it up in his private safe. A similar case may be supposed if an individual, professing to have a claim against the government, were to break into the sub-treasury, and help himself to his pay out of the iron safe now under the charge of General Dix. Mr. Maxwell did not retain the share of the seizures he claims at this time, as the money was paid into the custom house. though even had he done so it is difficult to perceive how it would have strengthened his

But this matter will have to be decided we suppose according to law and the enactments of Congress, and they appear to be pretty plain in such cases as Mr. Maxwell's. The act of March 3, 1849, provides-

That from and after the 30th day of June, 1849, the gross amount of all duties received from customs, from the sales of public lands, and from all miscellaneous sources, for the use of the United States, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the seme into the treasury of the United States at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or reduction, or account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever.

And the Independent Treasury law pro

That any failure to pay over money shall be con-sidered as prima facte evidence of embezzlement, which shall be deemed a felony, subjecting the offender to fine and imprisonment.

We rather think this covers the whole ground pretty conclusively. It is said the present Secretary of the Treasury-Mr. Guthrie-is determined to carry out the law stringently in every instance, and is especially straightbacked as regards the provisions of the Independent Treasury enactment. He has already put a stop to the practice of issuing transfer drafts to private individuals, as being contrary to law; he sternly refuses to listen to any ingenious plan for "depleting" the treasury; and he has now a favorable opportunity of displaying his firmness in the settlement of the case of our worthy ex-Collector and the sixteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-five cents which he has retained. What a pity for Mr. Maxwell and his friends the matter could not have been arranged while Mr. Corwin was Secretary of the Treasury, he was such a nice, easy man!

THE FISHERY QUESTION-THE REPORTS .-In the absence of any facts the Washington correspondents are speculating upon the fishery question, which, we are now informed, is to be adjusted on the "Fillmore basis." The truth, however, is, that up to the present time no progress whatever has been made towards a settlement of the difficulty. The President is desirous of having it adjusted at once, in a separate convention, in order to save time, which will be necessary if the question of reciprocal trade and the navigation of the St. John's and St. Lawrence are also considered. If a convention could now be made with reference to the disputed fishing grounds, it might enable our fishermen to reap the benefit of it in season for the summer fishing, and avoid the unpleasantness and ill-feeling which the proceedings of Admiral Seymour naturally create. But the difficulty is that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. does not consider his instructions authorize him to regulate the fishery question in a separate treaty, and he has therefore written to England for further instructions on that

It is probable, under these circumstances, that the negotiations will be transferred to London. as the speediest mode of arranging the various questions. Mr. Buchanan, of course, fully understands the subject, and we have every confidence in his ability to do it justice. We cannot believe there is any truth in the statements dippartly made in various quarters, that there exists a jealously on the part of Mr. Marcy on the subject, because he must know that his position will at all events give him a certain éclat in any proper adjustment which may be made. If, on the contrary, he were to allow sellings of personal vality to throw obstacles

proud of him-proud of the broad national prin- in the way of a settlement of the matter, he is sufficiently clear-headed to see that public opinion would universally condemn him.

There is very little prospect, however, or anything being definitely arranged before December, when it is to be hoped the President will be enabled to present to the Senate a satisfactory and liberal treaty, covering all the

THE NEW WHIG PLATFORM-APPEAL TO Onto .- The New York Tribune gravely proposes to the whigs and free soilers of Ohioconstituting no doubt a solid majority of the voters of the State-a dropping of all past differences, a sinking of all their existing grudges against each other, upon the broad cold water platform of the Maine Liquor law. The idea is not a bad one. In 1840 the union of the whigs upon the hard cider platform electrified and revolutionized the whole country. And why should not pure cold water be as powerful a rallying cry as hard cider, we should like to know. Moreover. as the whigs and the whig free soilers of Ohio, cut into two parties, can do nothing but worry each other on the negro question. while the enemy slips in between them and carries of the spoils, why should the suicidal game be continued, and what better medium tor harmonizing can there be than the Maine Liquor law? All the old measures of the old whig party are done for; the party itself, in continuing to adhere to them, is done for; and there is no other resource for its reorganization than a new platform, with some good unquestionable popular hobby to start upon. The Maine Liquor law is the thing. It runs tremendously upon its own account; but if adopted as the shibboleth of the whigs it would be "terrible as an army with banners." Let the Ohio whigs reflect upon it, and act upon it, and let the Ohio whig free soilers chime in, if they wish the nomination of Wm. H. Seward as the Maine Liquor law candidate for the Presidency in 1856. They who would reap must prepare the ground for the harvest. Cold water is the only thing that can resuscitate the whig party of Ohio. Let it be tried.

STAMPEDE OF THE CABINET .- The Cabinet is on the eve of a stampede. The Secretary of the Interior has already left Washington. Mr. Cushing is to be at the Commencement at Harvard on the 20th inst. Colonel Davis is going to visit New England, also, in the course of a few days. Mr. Marcy, we learn, is coming here to attend the opening of the Crystal Palace, and perhaps try and manipulate the discontented. Postmaster General Campbell will probably accompany him. We have not heard what disposition Mr. Dobbin intends to make of himself during the dogdays. Mr. Guthrie is so busy guarding the money chest that he will scarcely be able to get away. The country is evidently not in danger, and the Cabinet. we trust, will therefore have a good time of it.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT IN THE BOWERY-INJUNCTION DIS SOLVED - The injunction issued against the laying of the Russ pavement in the Bowery, as ordered to be contract ed for by the Common Council, came up for argument in the Supreme Court, before Judge Edmonds, and yesterday the decision was made that the injunction be dis solved. The dissolution of this injunction will be hailed with satisfaction by the citizens of New York, and more especially by the residents on the line

Opening of the Third Avenue Railroad. A large number of the members of the press, the judges and aldermen of the city, the shareholders of the line and other persons honored with an invitation, con vened yesterday afternoon at a hotel at the upper end of the road, to celebrate the opening of the Third Avenue Railway. There were some twelve cars running on the place where the company had provided an entertainment for them. These cars were drawn by four horses, hand somely caparisoned and decorated; they left from Tryon row, at the corner of Chatham street, from one to three o'clock. At Van Cott's tavern, at Fifty seventh street, we found a very large assemblage, for whom refreshments were provided on a liberal scale. After dinner several toasts, complimentary to the directors of the railroad, the press. &c . were proposed and responded to, and the whole affair passed off with the utmost joviality.

There were yesterday but twelve cars running on the line, and those were intended merely for the persons invited to attend the celebration. To day the road commences its regular running, when there will be nineteen cars on. These cars are but little larger than those on the Fourth avenue, but the company purpose increasing their number to fifty, which will give ample accommodation to travel. The line now extends to Sixty-first street, commencing opposite the Astor House, running up Chatham street and the Bowery till it joins the Fourth avenue line at Grand steeet, and debouches at Fifth street, when it pursues the route of the Third avenue. It is intended finally to extend it to Harlem when the road is regularly

Arrival of the Glasgow. The British screw steamship Glasgow, Capt. Craig, ar

rived festerday morning from Glargow, with 402 passen-

The Glasgow left port on the 18th, the same day the Africa left Liverpool, and, consequently, brings nothing nee. She has made the passage in about thirteen days and a balf.

Morine Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGR. - The steamship James Adger, Capt. Dickinson, from Charleston, which broke down and was towed into the Delaware, arrived here yes terday morning under canvars. She was towed up by the steaming Titun.

THE STRAMSHIP SOUTHERNER, Capt. Foster, from Charleston, arrived yesterday morning, bringing us files of Charleston and other southern papers.

The U. S. M. steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, left this port at room vesterday for Havre, via Southam ston. with 190 passengers.

THE COLLISION OF THE STRAWSHIPS FLORIDA AND MARION. -A card is published in the Charleston papers, signed by the passengers of the Marion, which gives the following version of the collision between these vessels, mentioned in our paper yesterday :-

in our paper yesterdsy.—

Whereas, in coming out of New York harbor, the stermship Marion and Florida came in contact, we, the under igned, passenges on board the Marion express our entire conviction that all shame is to be attached to the Florida, maximuch as the Marion was steering ker due course to clear the Flate off Long Island, while the Florida, undertaking to cross our bows, struck the Marion forward of our fore chains, thereby causing some damage to here if and to the guards of the Marion. Frompt orders had been given by Capt. Berry to the pilot to keep off, and finally to step and back the engine, which was done. Capt. Berry also esting to the Florida to keep off, but using to the recklessness of the pilot of the Florida the accident occurred. accident occurred.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH - A display of fireworks will be discharged from Fort Green on Fourth of July evening, under direction of the Common Council, for which purnose the sum of \$500 has been appropriated. The name alutes are to be fired from the Hoights in the morning. The Fifth Brigade have also been ordered to parade, and will form in line and march from the city armory, in Granberry street, at seven o'clock A. M., and at nine o'clock they will be dismissed, leaving it to the discretion of such companies as may desire to participate in the celebration at Williamsburg.

t William Burg.

Accident From Gunrownin.— Vesterday afternoon three
ows, named Richard Sherman, James Rhodes and Charles
Vies, were all badly burned in somequence of the explotion of a powder hort, which coccurred while the fratamed was levelug a small care on which they were prearing for the Fourth of July of charlets. Their injuries
we are such a nature that it is not probable they will be
the to amount themselves by explosing gampowder on the
ay of the amount than ay of the antiversary

ELOPENENT .- A gentleman from Shopler, in this ELOPRIENT.—A gentleman from Shopler, in this a size Alice, the wise of Ira Alice, of that village, elegan on Monday aftersoon, the 30th June with a man annea William Straight. When last seen they were gody in the direction of Jacowelle, where it is supposed they took cars for All would. The described husband was apprised of their fileds before they had gone far, and remarked that if he could get hach his child, a small bey shown Mrs. Allen took with her, he would be perfectly rathered.

Torchlight Proces ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE FIRE COMPANY-THEIR

RECEPTION, ETC., ETC.

Last night the Fire Department of this city turned out in very large numbers, the greater part of the New York fire companies being present, te honer with a torehlight procession the arrival of the Columbian Engine Company No. 9, who have come on a visit to our city as the guests of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8. The above meatined company left Baltimore on Friday night, and arrived in Philadelphia vesterday at noon, where they were rived in Philadelphia yesterday at noon, where they were received by the Weccaco Engine Company, as we believe it is called, and will, on their return home, be received in the same city by other fire companies of Philadelphia.

They arrived in Jersey City about 10 o'clock last night having left Philadelphia by the half-past four o'clock train of the New York and Philadelphia Railroad, amount ing to about forty-two members. A greater number than this left Baltimore with the company, but were tired out on their strival at Philadelphia, and returned back again "homesick," without taking the opportunity of seeing the New York elephant. The remainder, forming th msjority of the company, came on, accompanied by Linhard's Band, the same that attended the Baltimore.company who paid our city a visit a short time ago. On their arrival they were received by a deputation from Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, consisting of Mr. J. A Lucas, assistant foreman of the company, and Mr. Thos. A. Hempstead, one of its members. The foreman then

addre sed Mr. Davis, the Fresident of the Baltimore com-pany, in the following terms:—

Mr. President—The pleasing but embarrassing duty has devolved upon me, in your visit to our city, to offer you a cordial and heartfelt velcome, and in the mame of the Fire Department of the city of New York, I take this op-portunity of so doing, hoping that your stay with us will be pleasing and agreeable to your-elves, and that you may have a safe return to your homes and firesides, ac-companied with pleasing recollections and reflections of your visit to our city. I would also mention, that our firemen of New York are in waiting, on the other side of the river, to respond to the feelings that I have ex-pressed.

Mr. Davis replied in brief terms to the above address expressive of his thanks for the kindness and cordiality

In the meantime, on the New York side, the different fire companies had been arrayed in order from the foot of Cortlandt street, and along Broadway ready on the arrival of the visiters to fall into regular line, the arrangements being such as to do credit to the Grand Marshal and his aids. The signal of the New York companies being in regular order was made known rocket, when the latter, in company with their guests, went on seard the ferry boat, the Baltimorians dragging their engine, which is a very beautiful apparatus, and was elegantly adorned with wreaths of flowers. The by firing off a rocket, and as they neared the dock on the New York side Linhard's Band struck up a popular air The landing of the visiters was received with loud cheer ing, which was repeated the whole of the way up Cortlandt street and along Broadway, by the various New York companies, when the Baltimore company passed, as they proceeded to take their place at the head of the The loud, enthusiastic cheering of the firemen, the place of the lighted torches, and the assemblage of spec tators, all combined to give a remantic appearance

whole line was in regular order, and proceeded up Broadway in the following manner -ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Seth C. Douglas, Grand Marshal.
John Brown, Moses O. Allsn, Special Aids,
Machattan Ergine Co. No. 8, Dodworth's Band of forty Columbian Engine Co. No. 9, of Baltimore, with Band.

to what would otherwise not contain much novelty. By

Baltimore company, escorted by their hosts, the Man

hattan Engine Company, had arrived at the top, the

Columbian Engine Co. No. 9, of Baltimore, with Ban Bioderick Engine No. 3.

Americus Engine Co. No. 6.

E. Kingsland, Marshal.
Chelrea Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2. with Band. Independence Hose Co. No. 3.

Water Witch Engine Co. No. 10.

Marion Hose Co. No. 4.

J. Dixon, Marshal.
Lexington Engine Co. No. 7, with Band. Ringgold Hose Co. No. 7.

Phoenix Hook and Ladder Co. No. 8, with Band. Protector Engine No. 22.
Columbian Hose Co. No. 12.

J. Seixas, Marshal.
United States Engine Co. No. 9, with Band. Clinten Hose Co. No. 17.

Eagle Hook and Ladder, No. 4.

J. Buckwan, Marshal.
Columbian Engine Co. No. 14, with Band. Humane Hose Co. No. 25.

Ruigers Hose Co. No. 26.

J. Fhillips, Marshal.
Croton Engine Co. No. 16, with Band. Union Hose Co. No. 29.

Union Hook and Ladder Co. No. 5.

Ruigers Hose Co. No. 29.

J. Fhillips, Marshal.
Croton Engine Co. No. 16, with Band. Union Hose Co. No. 5.

Hose Co. No. 31.

J. Brady, Marshal.
Lafayette Ergire Co. No. 19, with Band.
Fifteenth Ward Hose Co. No. 36.

Allert Hose Co. No. 28.

Chyers, Marshal.

Waverley Engine Co. No. 23, with Band.
Bunker Hill Engine Co. No. 32.

Clinton Engine Co. No. 23, with Band.

Bunker Hill Engine Co. No. 32.

Clinton Engine Co. No. 33, with Band.

Lafayette Hock and Ladder Co. No. 6.

W. Graham, Marshal.

Warren Hose Co. No. 33, with Band.

Warren Hose Co. No. 33, with Band. Live Oak Engine Co. No. 44. Reliet Hose Co. No. 51.

Manhattan Engine Company No. 8 were fearful that they would not be able to have their apparatus in the procession, as one of the levers was broken at the fire in Cortlandt street on Friday morning; but by using proper energy they succeeded in getting the damage re paired in time. Their engine is a very efficient one having been in continual service for the last three years It was made in Baltimore, but painted in this city, by A some beautiful paintings, emblematic of the name of the company. In front there is a portrait of the Indian chief, Manhattan, from whom the island derives it name, and on one side a portrait of a young ladian ciel the daughter of the above mentioned chief, and on the other a picture representing a view on the Hudson in its early days, when the savace ruled supreme: at the back there is a portrait of Washington, crowned with laurel. The procession, having made a long detour up Broadway, proceeded along Grand street, where a triumphal arch had been erected in the course of yesterday, below Ludlow street, and then turned down the latter street, where the ergine house of the Manhattan Company is

situated, and in front of which there had been placed a placard, with the following inscription :-

nished with a plentiful collation by their hosts-the Manhatian Engine Company-and where the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Here the fire companies left the visiters, who were far

The following are the arrangements for the ensuing

Monday, they will visit the Mayor and Common Council, in the morning early; at 11 o clock, witness the military review in the Fark.

Tuesday, they will visit, along the routes, Flushing, Greenwood, the Navy Yard, and other objects of interest. Wednesday, they will visit Randall's Island, Black well's Island. High Bridge, and other interesting localities. Thursday, Hob-ken in the morning, and the various city sights in the afternoon; in the evening, they will be entertained at Babinaul's, where a magnificent banquet will be provided.

Friday morning they will be accompanied to the steamboat, on their return home, by the Manhattan Engice Company.

We are sorry to mention that Linhard's Band lost from

We are sorry to mention that Linhard's Band lost from \$70 to \$80 worth of clothes by the fire at the Ameri can Hotel, during the visit of the Baltimore fire company whom they accompanied, and that a great part of this was not destroyed by fire but was stolen. The loss ough: to be made up to them in some way. As we mentioned a few days ago, the dress of the Baltimore company recembles that of our New York fire companies. The fire car is, however, blue instead of black, and the brass ornament in front, with the number of the company, looks

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest on Suspicion of Stealing Money.—Officer Green yested by arrested a men named Fatrick Burns, on suspicion of stealing \$380 in bank bills, from the presession of Wilren J. Hunt, a farmer, belonging to Kings county, long island. It seems that Mr. Hunt was at Wachington Market, with a load of market truck, and engaged Burns to help him to unload. Mr. Hunt took off his coat and laid tin the wagen, in the ook of white was a safet containing the above named annual of money. After esting through with the unioning of the produce, Mr. Hunt took up his coat and discovered that his wallet, containing the money, had been stolen therefore. Suspicion rested on Surse, as no other person had been suffered about the wagen. The accused was taken before fastice Oshern, who committed him to prison for further examination.

A QUADRUPED CHICKEN .- The Germantown, (Pa.) legraph publishes the following extract from a be-entlemen of Columbia to a citizen of Garman's one of my Shanghal bens has a few chicks, bate few days ago, and one of them—which toddles about and
cate heartily, and ceems to thrive—has four legs. For
the first day, 'Quady,' (as we can him, from quadruped')
ind not know which pair to go upon. The hiad car made
him reas on and the from pair made him kick up. But
after balancing the thing in his mind ever night, he set
led down next monumer on his will fours' bubly, and parlets to that mode of locomotion." THE HAIL STORM.

THE PERSON RAISED AND THE PERSON RAISED

Additional Particulars of the Storm on Friday Afternoon.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

IN THIS CITY.

THE CALAMITY IN FORTY-THIRD STREET-INQUESTS
ON THE BODIES AND VERDICT OF THE JURY. In addition to those already enumerated in yester day's secident in Forty second street, (there were likewise others whose names are not known,) Christopher Frig, a Germau, aged thirty-five years, received a compound fracture of the arm, and it is sup-posed a wound in the artery. He was admitted on Friday night into the City Hospital, and a consultation of the doctors was held yesterday upon his case. The following persons were likewise wounded:-A Mr. Eastwood, who was taken to his residence No. 115 West Twentyfourth street; a man named Michael Shea, who was also taken home. John Craig, one of the sufferers by the above accident, died on Friday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the City Hospital. He leaves a wife and family; their residence is somewhere in the vicinity of the Ten

and Eleventh avenues.

Yesterday Coroner Gamble held 'inquests on the three Yesterday Coroner Gamble held inquests on the three men, named Wm. McCracken, Matthew McGrann, and James McCauley, who came to their deaths by the falling of a building in Forty third street, caused by the whirlwind on Friday afternoon. The following is the substance of the evidence taken before the Coroner:—

Wickleff W. Parkhurst sworn, says.—I am a carpenter and framer; the deceased, James McCauley, worked on the building in question; he was one of the plasterers; I worked on the same building; Friday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, when the storm came up, I was working with the other men; I gave they had just time to come down when the rain comed; some took shelter in this building, and some in

then had just time to come down when the rain commenced; some toek shelter in this building, and some in others; the majority of my men went to a building that cid not fall; I framed the building that fell, and never put better timber into any building; I have been a builder for over seven years past; I had about one hundred and twelty cross braces in the building that fell; all the plates and crimer pieces were pinned to the posts; the posts were morticed in the sides; I considered the building perfectly safe; the wind blew down a brick wall sizten inches thick and twelve feet high, in the immediate neighborhoid.

Wim. Palmer, builder, sworn, says.—I saw the materials of said building; they were as good as I ever saw put into any buildings were exposed. I was not surprised at their falling in consequence of the violence of the wind and rain; I would not hesitate to work on or about the building in any ordinary blow or storm.

Ethan Bragg sworn, says.—I was one of the workmen on the building in question; the deceased parties also worked at the same building I was at work both up and down stairs; I saw McCauley on the first floor, but where McCracken was I cannot say; I had eyne down stairs to get a piece of timber, and was in the act of going up again, when my attention was directed to the scups at Thompson's whirling and flying around; also to a brick wall on the west side of the study of the said was in falling I sprang out of the door upon some timber, and then into the street; at the same instant the building fell to the ground; the deceased parties and others were buried in the unin; as far as I am a judge the building was put up in a workmanlike manner; I had no fear of being in the building during the course of erection; the building far fell during the storm; the work was done by day's work. Samuel P. Townsend sworn, says.—I am the owner of the said building that fell during the storm; the work was done by day's work; I intended the building for an exhibition room, and therefore intended it should be bu

the said building that fell curing the storm; the work was done by day a work; I intended the building for an exhibition room and therefore intended it should be built stronger than usual; the floor beams were trelve inches; I put in more iron columns than the carpenter thought was necessary; I ordered some braces unknown to the carpenter; I did not order them for fear the building would not stand, only I wanted it as strong as it could be made; yesterday morning the braces came but they were too short, and I ordered them to be sent back to the shop again; the earpenter said he did not think it was necessary to put them in; I do not think if the braces had been put in that it would have saved the building from destruction, judging from the strength of the storm on other buildings and wells in the neighborhood; the wind was so strong it took a large portion of the roof from my building between two hundred and three hundred feet, over the top of a houre, and now lies in Forty third street.

On the above evidence, and the testimony of Dr. Uhl

On the above evidence, and the testimony of Dr. Uhl showing the cause of death, the jury rendered the following

"That the deceased persons came to their death by injuries received by the faling of a building in Forty-third street, between Fitth and Sixth avenues, during the storm on the afternoon of the lat day of July, 1853. The jury exonerate the builder from all blame."

WILLIAMSRURG.

The block of buildings owned by Mr. Wm. A Lowry, of New York, situated in Grand street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was struck by lightning during the storm, damaging the oyster saloon of Thomas Lane to the amount of \$150, the clothing store of Mr. Ireland \$50, and a saddle and barness maker's establishment, and a butcher's shop, kept by a German, to a considerable amount. The windows in the entire block were completely broken. The saw factory of Mr. Rhodes, in Alasley street, was unroofed, and the gable end of the build ing forced in.

The effects of the storm in this city on Friday were very slight in consequences as compared with the disastrons results in other localities. But little damage was done. Several schooners at the foot of Jay street were forced from their moorings, but were soon after secured. A block of three buildings, on the corner of Classon and Portland avenues, were unroofed, and a small frame house in Spencer street, just put under roof, was prostrated to the ground. Along Flushing avenue a number of windows were broken by the hail, and trees in various parts of the city were uprooted.

JERSEY CITY.

Yesterday the storm was of a nature really terrific. At the time we are generally visited with the land showers, it came last sight, and cracked about our heads in the most alwarding manore. After everybody here had supposed the tempest had cassed, and while but a few drops of rain came down, the whol city was startled by a sharp flash of lightning. followed immediately with a heavy clap of thunder. The fluid passed down the chimney of Brown & Bennerat's store, and cassed out of the building on the gas pipe, around which it played for a moment, much to the annoyance of those who were in the store. It brought the scot down with it, and blackened up the goods in one or two places slightly. The dry goods store of Justice Miller also was visited at the same time, with the same thunderbolt, doing some inconterial damage to the roof of the building.—Sentinel, July 2.

NEWARK.

The recent storms have been very destructive to the crops in the vicinity. The hall stones beat down the corn and oats, broke fruit trees and did great damage. The storm which was so powerful last night in New York, passed to the north of this place, and but little rain fell.—Adverticer, July 2.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY. TELEGRAPHIC.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1853. The storm yesterday was not felt severely in the centre of this city, but caused much damage in the upper part of the county, unroofing houses tearing down trees and levelling crops. The hall atous broke finumerable windows.

The Eriscopal church at Beverly, New Jersey, was struck by lightning and nearly demolished. Perkins' hotel was unroofed.

Superintendent's Office, Crystal Palace, New York Jely 2, 1833.
The public is respectfully informed that no rerson can be admitted to the Coystal Paince on and after Monday, July 4th) fourth, except exhibitors and pursons employed in the building.

building
This restriction is absolutely necessary to the preparation
of the Exhibition, and will be enforced without exception.

JOS N. BATCHLDER.
Sucretary of Superintendents. Association to the Exhibition of the Issue

Association for the Exhibition of the Estimates of all Nations. Observed the Estimators, are their senses, are requested to present the existing on Reserved square, to make immediate present the building on Reserved square, to make immediate present in which arrived a they will please enter or Forty second street, showing their certificates at the north gate.

JOHN M. BATCHELDER,
Secretary of the Superintendents.

Wario's Fair and Osystal Palace Depot, 421

Breadway, for the cale of booss, shocs and guiters com-prising the breadt assertment ever offered, at Rry per cont-solow the usual Breadway cutsoffered. Samulactory and wholesale department fourth story. Hence call and or, summe, at B. B. JONES, 42 Breadway.

Crystal Palace - Vincent Bringolle Uphole Sewing Machines -Tue Best Possible Seam

Severing Machines—The Best Possible Sessin, as all intelligent persons know, as that made by the acidder and shoemaker with two threads, leaving a fair stitch on both sides. This seas has just the right quastity of tirons in it and is the same as that made by Sincer's sawing machines. The machines that form a seam with a fair stitch on one side and a three strand braided cord tied into know on the other, are imperfect, and can answer as good purpose. The genuine and perfect machines are freely exhibited, and are for sale at the office 233 Brandway.

M. SINGER & CO.

Bless the Little Fellow, Now Sweet he Looks